

PEACE TERMS DISCUSSED BY THE SPANISH CABINET

Sent a Message to Washington Asking For a Further Explanation.

BELIEVED CONDITIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND WAR ENDED WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS

Whole Philippine Subject Referred to the Commission, Because McKinley Does Not Know What to Do.

Madrid, Aug. 1, 11 p. m.—The cabinet council sat for four hours this afternoon, discussing the peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington for further explanation of some difficult points.

When the replies are received, the cabinet will reassemble. Senor Sagasta, the premier confirms the report that "some modifications of the original terms have been obtained."

The Liberal says today that the Spanish-American peace commissioners are to meet in London, and that the points which will be discussed will be the disposition to be made of the Philippine islands, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

Paris, Aug. 1.—It is announced this afternoon in a dispatch from Madrid to the Temps that the Spanish cabinet is to meet this afternoon and draw up Spain's reply to the United States answer to peace proposals.

The dispatch adds that it is believed that the Spanish government will accept the terms immediately after official assent is given to them, and that hostilities will be suspended in the Antilles.

In conclusion, the Madrid dispatch says it is the general belief that peace will be an accomplished fact before Aug. 15.

AMERICAN DEMANDS.

Whole Subject of the Philippines Referred to the Commission.

Washington, Aug. 1.—All eyes turned today toward Madrid, for it was realized that upon the Spanish cabinet depended the restoration of peace. It was announced here, in a quarter that moved the information from any question of accuracy, that the decision of the Spanish government was not to be submitted before tomorrow at the earliest.

In the absence of any new phase in the negotiations today, speculation naturally turned back toward the remarkable meeting at the White House Saturday, and great interest was manifested in every particular respecting that event. A disposition was shown in some quarters to question the authority of the French ambassador to act as he did, representing Spain. But it can be again stated that, regardless of any technical point, such as the absence of signed, sealed and delivered, the credentials, which, of course, could not reach Washington in the little time at hand, the president regarded M. Cambon as fully qualified to represent the French government in the negotiations, subject, of course, as are almost all ministers or ambassadors in these days, to the reference of the work accomplished by them to the government they represent for final approval. M. Cambon made it clear that he had been fully instructed on every point likely to arise in the negotiations that by accepting him as the representative of Spain in this matter, a vast saving of time would be effected, and a point of the utmost importance, that the negotiations would be technically conducted without the interposition of any neutral government. However, any question that might have arisen as to the powers of the French ambassador were set at rest by the following short, guided and concise statement issued today from the embassy itself.

"When the French ambassador went on Saturday to the White House, he went fully enabled to discuss the Spanish government's point of view, the propositions of the government of the United States. These views of the Spanish government were received by M. Cambon subsequent to his first visit of Tuesday to the president."

The foregoing constitutes all that the French embassy would say with authority on the subject, and it is the only statement obtainable from an authorized source, other than those of anonymous character which will give an understanding of the measure of the ambassador's authority in representing the views of Spain on the settlement of peace.

CHANGE IN THE DEMANDS.

Discussion turned on the nature of the change made at the instance of M. Cambon in the list of American demands. It was contended in some quarters that no change had been made and in others that an important modification had developed.

As a matter of fact, as to the importance of this change there is a difference of opinion between the parties, the administration looking upon it as inconsequential, while M. Cambon attaches importance to it. However, this may be, as the administration believes that the change is not essential, and that it certainly does not affect the document, it might be well to recapitulate briefly just what the demands of the United States were.

As to Cuba, it is demanded that Spain release her government, possession and control. It will be noticed that nothing is said of the full indemnity. What further payment shall be required is to be determined by a commission having authority to act for the president, subject to his approval.

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THORN PIT TO DEATH

Murderer Pays the Penalty For His Atrocious Crime.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY

LIFE WAS EXTINGUISHED IN LESS THAN A MINUTE.

Made His Peace With God and Walked to the Death Chair Repeating Prayers After the Priest—Horrible Crime For Which He Was Executed.

New York, Aug. 1.—Martin Thorn was put to death in the prison at Sing Sing at 11:17 this morning for the murder of William Guidensuppe.

Thorn sat up later last night than was his custom. He talked of his parents, his boyhood days in Germany and his wife's parents in this country. He showed no nervousness, and when he threw himself on his cot it was but a few minutes until he was sound asleep.

Warden Sage, who went to Thorn's cell early today, said of him: "Thorn told me he was not nervous and would die bravely. He said he was perfectly reconciled to his fate and that he had made peace with his God. He slept well and had no fear of death. There is not the slightest change in his actions. He is the same cool man who came to the prison six months ago. His nerve is stronger than that of any other murderer who has been in the death house."

Thorn told one of his keepers that his only dread was the wait from the time he awoke until he was summoned to the chair. The condemned man received the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic church.

When summoned to the execution chair Thorn showed no emotion, walked to it quickly, repeating prayers after the attending priest. There was no untoward incident in connection with the execution and in less than a minute he had been turned on 55 seconds Thorn was dead.

The crime for which Martin Thorn paid the death penalty was the murder of William Guidensuppe, a bathhouse attendant. On June 25, 1897, Mrs. Augusta Nack, who was charged with being an accomplice, turned state's evidence at the trial, and told how she had deceived Guidensuppe to a cottage at Woodside, L. I., where Thorn was waiting to take his life.

Guidensuppe was shot and his head dismembered from the body to prevent identification. The body was then placed in a tablecloth and thrown into the East river, where it was discovered floating by two youthful swimmers.

Thorn testified that Mrs. Nack did the killing and he only helped to dispose of the body. Thorn was found guilty, after a memorable trial, and sentenced to death. Mrs. Nack was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. The motive of the crime was jealousy.

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(Special to The Herald.)

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PRAISE FROM FRANCE.

Premier Commends Americans For Their Moderation.

New York, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says:

"The course of the United States throughout the war with Spain has been noble. It has been a revelation to Europe."

"In my opinion when the American conditions of peace are known the United States will be astonished. I expect that the United States will take pride in showing greater moderation than any of the old world powers would display under similar circumstances."

"Europe has no right whatever to meddle in the negotiations. My government, at least, will not attempt to dictate what the United States shall demand. Other powers may try to make Spain's loss as light as possible, but all such recommendations will be regarded as friendly. I feel assured there will be no concerted action by Europe toward forcing upon the United States any settlement not fully satisfactory."

"I think the United States may be trusted to arrange the future of Cuba for the best."

The World correspondent learns from the French foreign ministry that America's reply to Spain's approaches must be made through the hands of the French minister for foreign affairs, who will forward it to Madrid. But that reply is not expected before Tuesday.

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MILES' SOLDIERS ARE PUSHING ON

Advancing Along the Road to San Juan.

TWO TOWNS OCCUPIED WITHOUT RESISTANCE

Natives Cheered and Waved Home-made American Flags.

The Advance Has Now Reached Coamo, Sixteen Miles On the Road to San Juan—Spanish Troops Expected to Make a Stand at Aibonito—People Welcome the Change From Spanish to American Rule—Volunteers Deserting.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment pushed the morning toward Juan Diaz, eight miles north of Ponce, en route to San Juan.

Word reached here this afternoon that the Spaniards were retreating. The first real resistance is expected when our troops reach Aibonito, 35 miles northeast of here. Aibonito has 1,000 feet elevation.

General Miles says he has no intention of making a landing of troops at San Juan, especially as the place is only a roadside, where transports are liable to suffer from the prevalent storms.

The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in the possession of our troops. General Stone found five mines on the track. These mines were destroyed and the track is uninjured.

Our troops found 17 Spaniards in the Yauco hospital, all of whom had been wounded in Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since died.

Proclamations have been issued by the authorities of Yauco as a United States city, expressing delight at an annexation administration of General Miles and welcoming our troops.

The mayor of Ponce has called upon all the residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance toward conquered enemies.

Spanish enthusiasm is everywhere manifested at the sight of the stars and stripes.

General Miles has issued a lengthy order of instructions to General Wilson, military governor of Ponce province and city until General Brooke's arrival. It is of the same tenor as the instructions which the president gave to General Shafter.

Both orders are based on the administrative instructions given to General Merritt regarding the government of the Philippine islands. The local mayor or judge and police will remain in authority, subject to the orders of General Wilson.

The custom house officers will also be conducted as formerly by the present. Their receipts amount to a considerable sum of money.

The question of the proper discount on Porto Rican silver gives some trouble to General Miles, but he says this will settle itself in due time.

Chaplain Childwick of the Cincinnati, formerly of the Maine, introduced to General Wilson this morning two of the leading Jesuits of Ponce, representing 1,000 churches and their dependents in this province. The priests wanted information regarding their support and General Wilson said that under the constitution of the United States it was not possible to apply any religious motives to church purposes.

Chaplain Childwick said it would be all the better for the church if its own people learned to contribute to its support. Spanish volunteers continue to come in and give themselves up.

The health of the troops so far is good, though the weather is hot.

At Guayama, 27 miles east of Ponce, 200 Spaniards, under instructions from the captain general, seized the funds of the town. General Miles was appealed to for help. He has advised a naval demonstration in front of the town. It is possible that the funds may be recovered.

Troops may be sent if the treasury of the Spanish regulars is confirmed. Tales of looting and pillage continue to come from numerous small towns in the province of Ponce.

SPANISH POWER CRUMBLING.

Natives Eager For a Change to American Rule.

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Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31.—In spite of the brave words of the pronouncement of Captain General Macias, Spanish power in Porto Rico is rapidly crumbling. Mr. Hanna, United States consul at San Juan until the war was declared, sent the Associated Press the following text of a dispatch received by him today from a Spanish official in the northern part of the island:

"Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march and we have no ammunition."

Mr. Hanna declined to give the name of his informant, but it is known that he has elegant secret sources of information. He has all along insisted that the native Porto Ricans were eager for a change from Spanish to American rule, and that the only danger to the island was found in the Spanish regulars under the direct command of the captain general.

General Miles has not yet directed a general forward movement in advance of the arrival of the main body of the troops. Colonel Hullins is still at the front, and today occupied Juan Diaz, the first important town on the road to San Juan. The inhabitants, crazy with delight, met the troops with home-made American flags. They were assured that their property and lives would be respected.

Pickets have been thrown out today, in order to feel for the enemy. Deserters from volunteers who are coming in constantly report that there is a small force of Spanish regulars at Coamo, midway between Juan Diaz and Aibonito, on the road to San Juan. They are said to be waiting for reinforcements and that the main body of regulars is concentrating in Aibonito. A small skirmish recently occurred at Fortuna, between a few regulars and the volunteer forces, and the residents of the village. Today 180 volunteers, including five officers, signed the parole.

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THE HERALD BULLETIN.

English Lord Bought. Execution of Thorn. Miles In Porto Rico.

Extra Session of Congress. Merritt's Hard Task. Bismarck In Death.

Capture of Santiago. Salaries of County Officers. Boodlers Must Go.

Editorial. PAGE FOUR.

Mrs. Koons Sues For Divorce. In Railway Circles. PAGE SIX.

The Mammoth Mine. State News. PAGE SEVEN.

Financial and Commercial. PAGE EIGHT.

Badges For Utah Soldiers. Women In Local Politics. A Cannon Manifesto. Eisteddfod Matters. Relief Society at Saltair.

UTAH'S BATTERY C.

Boys Will Reach the Presidio This Morning. (Special to The Herald.)

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 1.—Arrived here at 5:30. The ladies of the Red Cross served lunch. The battery is enjoying the trip greatly. Will reach San Francisco about 10:30 and go to the Presidio in the morning.

The Hawaiian republic started on a 1,700-mile voyage to annex two islands to the Hawaiian group. The islands in question are Rye and Morel, about 100 miles apart. The Hawaiian flag had never been raised over these islands and Senator G. N. Wilcox was sent on the steamer Walanda to formally annex them to the republic. He sailed before leaving that Hawaii had become part of the United States.

TWO MORE ISLANDS.

Hawaii Goes Into the Annexation Business Herself.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—News has been received that on the day that the news of annexation was received in Honolulu an expedition, authorized by the Hawaiian republic, started on a 1,700-mile voyage to annex two islands to the Hawaiian group. The islands in question are Rye and Morel, about 100 miles apart. The Hawaiian flag had never been raised over these islands and Senator G. N. Wilcox was sent on the steamer Walanda to formally annex them to the republic. He sailed before leaving that Hawaii had become part of the United States.

Presidential Appointments.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The president today made the following appointments:

George M. Pierce of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Munich, Bavaria.

Richard G. Banks, collector of customs, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

Joseph Foster, pay inspector in the navy, with rank of commander.

Frank T. Arm, paymaster in the navy, with rank of lieutenant.

James W. G. Walker, civil engineer in the navy, with rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

William Melville Garton, assistant surgeon in the navy, with rank of ensign.

Mayor Wilhelm's Assignment.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Aug. 1.—Major Thomas Wilhelm, formerly of the Eleventh United States infantry, who has been instructor of the Wyoming national guard for the past two years, has been assigned to one of the camps near Atlanta, Ga., where he will drill and organize into additional battalions and regular regiments. Since the breaking out of the war, Major Wilhelm has mustered 1,388 men at this point.

Utah and Idaho Pensions.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Aug. 1.—The following pensions were granted: Utah—Original, James C. Young, Bingham canyon, \$20. Mexican war survivor. Re-issue and increase, Alexander Brown, Ogden, \$8 to \$12.

Idaho—Original, Patrick Breen, Boise City, \$12. Re-issue, Jackson C. Smith, Caldwell, \$8.

Fitz Will Fight Jeffries.

New York, Aug. 1.—In a statement issued tonight over his signature, Bob Fitzsimmons, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, announces that he has posted a forfeit of \$2,500 with the sporting editor of a New York paper for a fight with Jim Jeffries of California, the contest to occur before Oct. 1.

Ephraim W. Sells, the elder of the Sells Bros., well known as a nurse, died of an illness of several months.

ENGLISH LORDS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Panic-stricken Nobility Tries to Bribe Hooley.

ENGLAND SHOCKED BY THE DISCLOSURES

Aristocracy Sold itself to Swindling Financial Schemers.

English Investors Are Scared and There Will Be An Exodus of Noblemen—Hooley Continues His Revelations and Tells How the Lords Tried to Bribe Him to Commit Perjury—Some Prominent Business Men Implicated.

London, Aug. 1.—The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was resumed here today. A number of lawyers were present in behalf of the distinguished clients who denied Mr. Hooley's charges in connection with the payment of large sums of money for the use of their names, or for introductions to people of prominence. Mr. Hooley said, in regard to the Earl of Winchester, that the latter himself suggested he ought to be given £10,000 for joining the directorate of the cycle tube company. The Earl, a witness adds, said he could not give any explanation, but remarked that it would be given to his brother, Mr. Fitch-Hatten. Continuing, Mr. Hooley asserted that the Earl of Winchester, also, received £2,000 for joining the directorate of a horseless carriage company.

As to the Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Hooley said that his "illy disclaimer" did not mean any explanation. Mr. Hooley testified that Earl de la Warr offered him £1,000 to say that the £25,000 paid him by the witness was a gift, made after the flotation of the company in which the Earl was interested.

Mr. Hooley further testified that certain directors of the Humber company offered him £1,000 and £2,000 to commit perjury in the case of the company, which he had paid them was profit from other business.

Mr. Hooley said that while out driving yesterday a lieutenant in a hansom cab stopped him and said: "There are a thousand sovereigns in the hansom for you."

Mr. Hooley said he replied: "What have I to do for that?" The lieutenant then answered: "If you will say the money you gave Lord Albemarle was a present, made after the company was floated, I am instructed to leave you the sovereigns and take your word of honor."

Mr. Hooley replied: "I told him I would punch his head if he did not go away."

PURCHASED EDITORS.

Mr. Hooley then told of the payments which he claims to have made to the financial editors of the Pall Mall Gazette and the Westminster Gazette, alleging that he paid the former in order to "keep him quiet" and the latter in order to "keep him quiet."

At another point in his testimony, Mr. Hooley said he promised Lord March £1,000 and £1,000 yearly for joining the board of directors of the company. He also said that he paid Mr. Adolphus Drucker, the member of parliament for Northampton £2,500 and Sir Blundell Maple £1,500 for purchasing their shares at enhanced prices.

The witness afterwards said he paid Lord Walter Lennox for introducing Lord March and Lord Templeton and promised him £1,000 and £1,000 yearly for joining the board of directors, who, however, refused to sanction it, so he paid Lord Templeton £500 for withdrawing.

Incidentally Mr. Hooley mentioning having purchased the Prince of Wales' racing cutter Britannia for Mr. Lawson Johnson, and said he had to keep the yacht because she had not met his expectations.

Counsel for Lords de la Warr and Albemarle denied the imputations made against their clients. The legal representatives of Lord de la Warr, who has been in the country without admitting that £2,000 was received for a corrupt consideration, was willing to return the money to whoever is entitled to receive it.

HAD THE DOCUMENTS.

When Lord de la Warr's counsel had finished his denial, Mr. Hooley shouted: "Then I will show you what I have in my pocket, a telegram from Lord de la Warr and the draft of a document, setting forth what I was to say."

Mr. Hooley flourished some papers toward de la Warr, who was present, and an exciting scene was ended abruptly by the adjournment of the court.

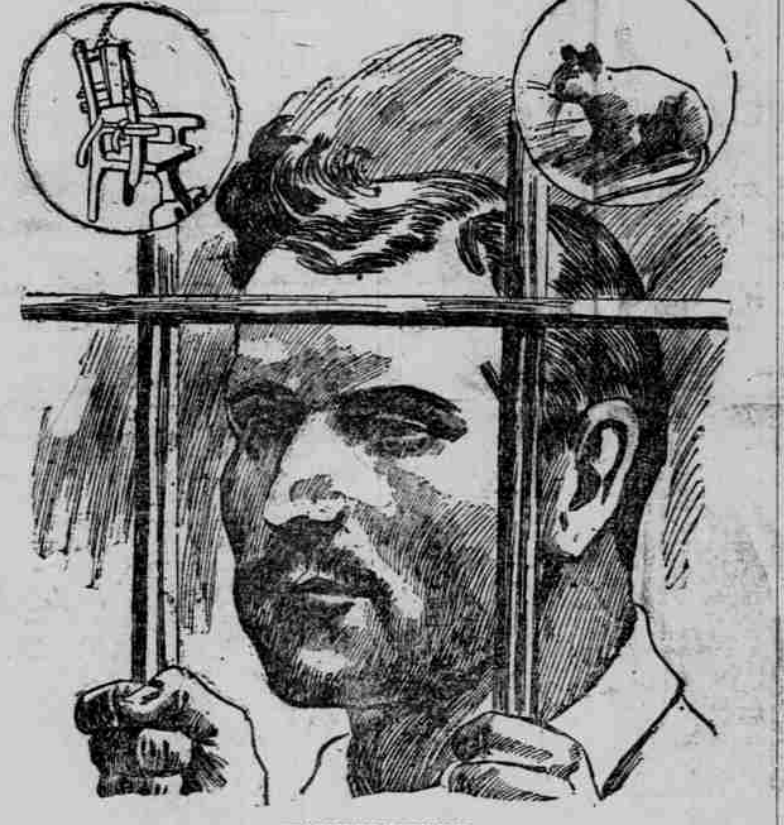
INVESTORS IN A PANIC.

Mr. Hooley's revelations of the rottenness of London financiering have thrown into a panic millions of Englishmen who have invested their earnings in the stock companies of the country. A common notion is that the small promoting journalistic parasites fattened on company operations, but the gigantic fabric of bribery and blackmailing, by which boards of directors are organized by purchased names and backed by a subsidized press, some lords being paid, even to quit the companies when no longer necessary, is suspected. The only question asked is, "What next?" and the cheerful denials, some merely technical, are received with cynical skepticism. An exodus of aristocrats on foreign tours is expected, and a crop of investigations is sure to result. Proposals of legislation to purify companies are already broached.

In the common notion the promoter Napoleon turned informer, mounts the pedestal as a popular hero. People are forgetting his share of the responsibility of the system he exposes and the crowd in court applauds every time he scores off a nobleman. Today's proceedings were filled with dramatic episodes, especially the revelations of attempts to bribe Mr. Hooley to perjure himself by withdrawing the statements he made at the last examination. These efforts drew from the registrar the remark: "It is the most scandalous thing yet."

PROMINENT MEN IMPLICATED.

The testimony given today implicated many well-known London men, whose names would not be recognized in America, smirching some in the business world hitherto untarnished by suspicion. One of the gravest charges was the story of Lord de la Warr's bank, where were deposited 85 shares of the Singer company. The day Hooley



MARTIN THORN.

ed to it quickly, repeating prayers after the attending priest. There was no untoward incident in connection with the execution and in less than a minute he had been turned on 55 seconds Thorn was dead.

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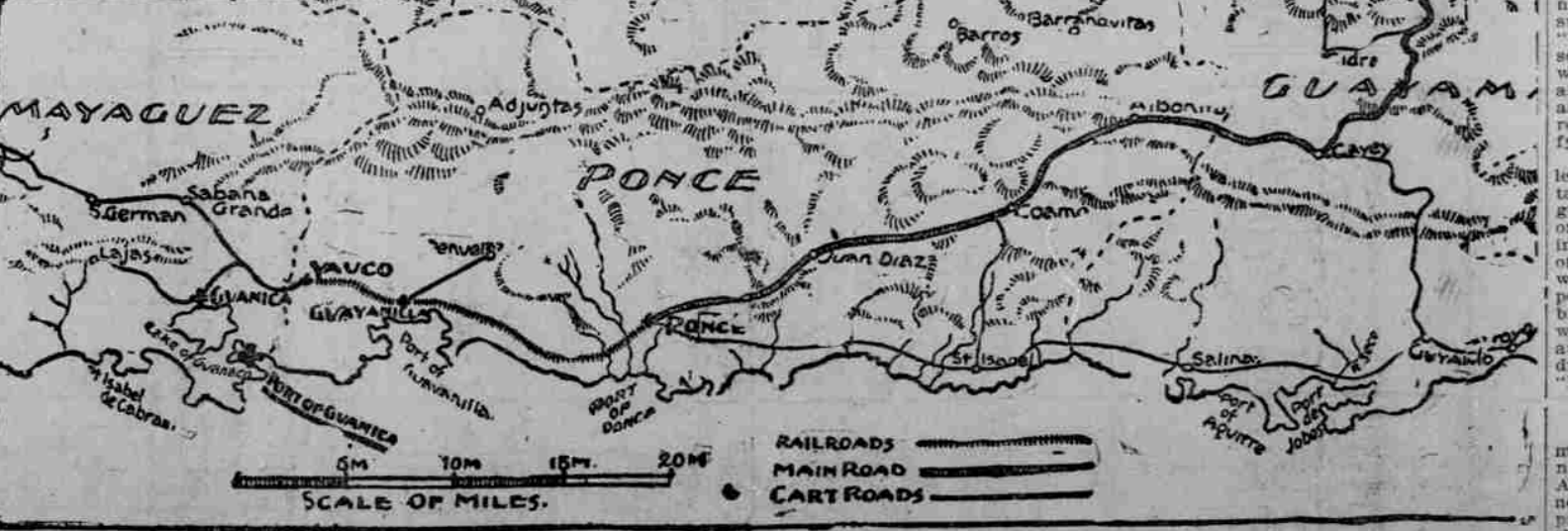
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THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS THE ROUTE GENERAL MILES' FORCES ARE TAKING FROM GUANACO TO SAN JUAN. THEY OCCUPIED JUAN DIAZ SUNDAY AND COAMO YESTERDAY.